SAVE TIME • SAVE MONEY

and MAKE PROFITS

IN FARMING AND HOMEMAKING

★

OVER TWENTY OF THESE IN EVERY
ISSUE OF SUCCESSFUL FARMING

See Departments:

1. WHAT IS NEW IN FARMING
2. ALL AROUND THE FARM

SUCCESSFUL FARMING

Sixty-Six Samples of How to

SAVE TIME—SAVE MONEY and MAKE PROFITS

IN FARMING AND HOME MAKING

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EDITOR'S NOTE

"If you have some clever, original device for lightening the farm or home work; saving time, advertising or selling the products of the farm or improving home surroundings, tell us about it. Give all necessary details; but be brief. Send picture or drawing if possible. For each idea published we will pay $2. It is impossible to return unused suggestions."

THIS announcement appears every month on the "All Around the Farm" page of *Successful Farming*. Our readers respond by sending us many new ideas which they have found to be successful, and now the department is one of the most popular of the magazine.

The ideas contained in the booklet were copied from issues of *Successful Farming* and selected from more than 125,000 suggestions sent in by our subscribers. At $2 each, *Successful Farming* paid more than $100 for these ideas. Try them yourself. They have "proven" their usefulness to others!

The Editors

All Around the Farm

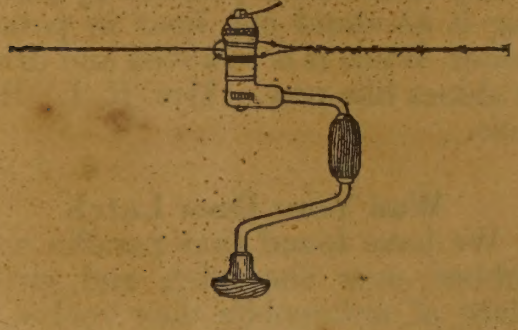
Ideas Contributed by Successful Farming Readers

A Place for Toys

Hinging the top of the bottom step of our back porch has given us an excellent place for the children's toys. We keep it fastened down with an ordinary screen hook which is not noticeable. It is easily accessible and makes a very convenient place in which to keep their croquet set, baseball bats, and similar material.—Mrs. A. M. H., Ohio.

To Mend Wire

Make a loop in one end of the broken wire and fit beside the chuck of an ordinary brace. Next tie a piece of smooth wire to the other end of the broken wire, running the other



end of the smooth wire thru the loop and fastening it in the chuck of the brace. Then wind the brace so that the smooth wire winds up on the center of the chuck. When the wire is tight enough, unwind the brace and fasten, being careful not to lose any slack. You can make your broken wire tight as new.—G. M., Kansas.

To Separate Eggs

To separate eggs, I break them in a funnel. The white runs thru into a dish while the yolk remains behind. This saves a great deal of time because a speck of yolk left in the white will prevent it from whipping stiff.—E. C. H., Iowa.

How to Mend Pipes

I have found that old inner tubes provide a quick and simple method of mending frozen water pipes without removing them from the wall. A strip four inches wide is cut from the tube. Be sure to stretch the rubber a little as you wrap it around the pipe, then tie it good and tight with binder twine.—C. S., North Dakota.

How to Avoid Moss

Moss is kept out of our water tanks thru the use of copperas in the water. I find that a nickel's worth will last all summer.—F. W., Kansas.

Uses of Salt

There are many uses for table salt besides seasoning foods. If a carpet or rug looks dull and old, sprinkle with salt, and sweep with a dampened broom. You will find that it looks considerably brighter.

After having hands in dishwater or scrubwater for a length of time, try using salt to keep them smooth and white. First wash with soap and water. While wet, rub them well with a handful of dry salt. Rinse with clear water. Do it constantly, and the result will be pleasing.

Sometimes when milk utensils are put into soapy dishwater, the cloth becomes slick and hard to handle. In

such a case throw in a generous handful of salt, and your trouble is ended.

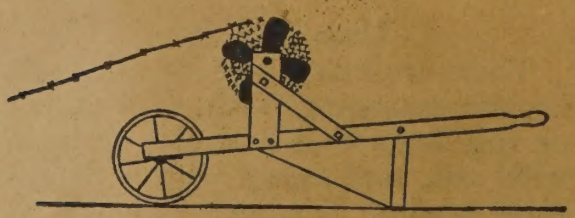
Any housewife knows the terrible odor which comes from scorched milk. If milk should boil onto the stove, sprinkle with salt and the burning will cease.—Mrs. L. H.

How to Catch Pigs

Here is a device of my own origin I have found very convenient for taking pigs away from a cross sow. Take a piece of heavy wire about 4½ feet long. Shape it as tho making a frame for a fishing dip net. Drive the shanks of this into a strong light handle about 6 feet long. Cut a common gunny sack in two and sew it with twine onto the hoop so it will be about like a dip net, only deeper. With this device you can reach across a fence, put the sack over a pig, give a quick pull toward you which will throw the pig off his feet and land him in the sack. You can take the pig away from the crossest of sows, as the pig will lie quietly in the sack until you take hold of him.—A. W. A.

A One-Man Device

When one man attempts to unroll a roll of barbed wire down a long stretch of fence he has a very disagreeable job on his hands. Take an old wheelbarrow and place two uprights, each about a foot high, near



the front. Bore holes in these uprights at the top thru which a shaft carrying a roll of barbed wire is to be placed. Then nail the two braces fast, nail a box to the inside of one of the two barrow handles, and the machine is ready to build a fence.—A. C., Pennsylvania.

Picking Ducks

The job of picking ducks is always unpleasant because of the down left after the heavy feathers have been removed. I sprinkle melted paraffin over the down. As soon as the paraffin hardens, the feathers stick to it and are easily removed.—Mrs. W. J. R., Michigan.

How to Tie Calves

We have discovered a novel way to prevent calves from twisting their ropes when tied out to pasture. A stake is driven in the ground and an old automobile tire is thrown over the stake. The halter rope is then tied to the tire and will not become twisted.—E. L. M., Ohio.

A Knee Pad

Those who must spend considerable time on their knees planting strawberries or in doing similar work will find my plan helpful. To keep my knees dry and comfortable I prepare a knee pad cut from a strip of inner tubing. By a little experimenting you can determine just how long you will need to make this pad. Bands are left at each end thru which to slip the leg. These hold the pad in place.—H. F., Ohio.

Potato Water for Silver

My tableware is polished by allowing it to stand one hour in potato water. When it is removed and dried it shines like new.—Mrs. R. L., Illinois.

Wax Your Door Latch

We have found that paraffin wax rubbed over the latch and strike plate of automobile door makes it work like magic. It has a further advantage in the fact that it does not collect dirt. The same treatment also is good for stubborn door latches.—H. L. P.

Boring Ceiling Holes

Boring holes in the ceiling of any building is a dirty job. The dust falls over you, and also makes dirt in the house to be cleaned up. This can be remedied by the use of a conical dirt catcher, which can easily be made of

stiff cardboard. It should be provided with a guide as shown in the

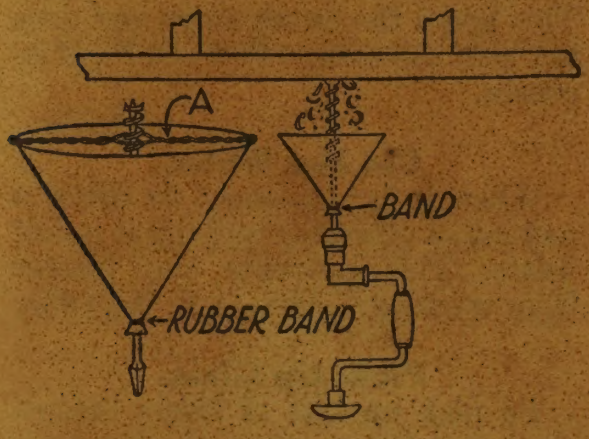


illustration. At the lower end B it is fastened with a rubber band around the shank. This you will find very useful in boring holes overhead.—F. F. N., Pennsylvania.

Protect Your Pigs

This is an old suggestion but one which many people have never tried. To prevent the sow from lying on her pigs, spike 2 x 4's clear around the wall and at least 10 or 12 inches from the floor. Nail them flat-wise, so that when the mother lies down, the pigs can slide under this guard rail and avoid being crushed. Make sure that this space is not completely filled at any time with straw and litter.—L. V. D. P., Wisconsin.

How to Destroy Lice

A few banana stems hung in the poultry house will attract lice and prove an aid in eradicating them. They will attract ants in places where they become bothersome.—A. B. P., Michigan.

How to Wean Colts

To wean a colt smear the teats of the mare with grease.—J. D., North Dakota.

Heat Clothes Pins

Heat clothes pins before using in cold weather. They will keep your hands warm while hanging up the clothes, will not split, and are much easier to handle.—Mrs. J. M. R., Illinois.

No Paint Drips

To prevent paint dripping when doing an overhead job of painting cut a hollow rubber ball in half. Slip half of it over the handle with the open side up. It will catch the drippings.—E. L., South Dakota.

A Clear Windshield

I learned that by placing a small piece of wood under the hood of my car down in front of the windshield the heat of the motor would keep the ice off the glass. This plan has doubtless saved me many accidents.—E. S., Minnesota.

A Good Hitch

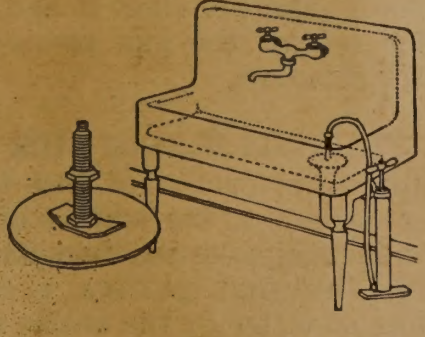
When a team will not pull together cross the inside traces, hitching each to the inside of the opposite singletree.—M. W., Missouri.

How to Keep Salt Clean

To keep salt clean for livestock, bolt it to the top of a post. Use a short post set about a foot and a half out of the ground and with a bolt or small pipe in the top of it. Bore a hole in the block of salt just the size of the bolt and set the block of salt on it.—T. N. J., Iowa.

To Open Drainage

When the drain from the kitchen sink or bathtub becomes stopped the trouble can often be overcome by the use of an automobile pump. Take an



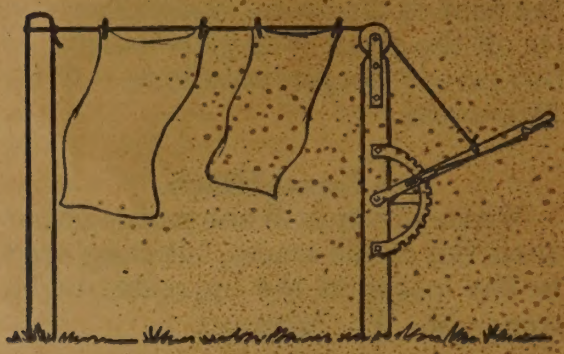
old inner-tube having the valve stem intact. Cut around the stem a circle of the rubber about five or six inches in diameter. Wet the rubber and hold it firmly over the drain while some one else applies the pump.—Mrs. P. T., Wisconsin.

Emergency Light

Tire trouble came to us one night when we did not have a flashlight with us. In the emergency one of our party held the rear view mirror in front of the lights and in this manner reflected a strong beam of light where it was needed.—Mrs. P. B.

A Sagging Clothes Line

A sagging clothesline will try the patience of any housewife. The



sketch shows how we settled this problem for good. Every farm has waste material for such a job.—J. C. G., Kansas.

For Chewing Habit

To keep horses from chewing on wooden mangers, we put a smooth wire around the top. We do not have any more trouble with this habit.—J. P., Minnesota.

Relieves Gas

When one of our cows gets bloated, we tie a rope thru her mouth like a bridle. If the rope is first soaked in salt water, she will chew it and thus greatly relieve the gas pressure.—W. M., Missouri.

To Avoid Burned Milk

Milk can be prevented from burning or sticking to the bottom of kettle when boiling or scalding for any purpose by first putting a small amount of water in the kettle to be used and heat it before adding the milk.—M. S., Michigan.

A Sure Cure

To break a cow from sucking herself put a horse collar around her neck.—O. T., Kansas.

Kerosene for Crows

I put 1 quart of kerosene to 1 bushel of corn just before planting. This keeps the crows away and does not hurt the corn.—P. V. D. P., Wisconsin.

Use Hot Water

When it is necessary to drive a nail into a plastered wall dip it in hot water. This prevents the plaster from cracking.—Mrs. C. B. W., Ohio.

Picks Up Glass

To pick up bits of finely broken glass moisten a piece of absorbent cotton, and press slightly over the glass. The glass will adhere to the moist cotton. This prevents slivers of glass from getting into small fingers and feet.—Miss M. A. K., Minnesota.

Use Vaseline

When painting doors and windows we smear the locks with vaseline. Any surplus paint is then easily removed.—Mrs. E. M. J.

How to Remove Soot

When soot is accidentally spilled on carpets and rugs cover it with dry salt. It can then be swept away without making a smear.—Mrs. E. K., Michigan.

Storing Canvas

Are your binder canvases safe from the mice? Two old barrel hoops suspended from the rafters in my machine shed carry our canvas where it is safe.—C. S., Nebraska.

Feeding Greedy Horses

Horses that eat too rapidly or throw their feed out of the box are easily controlled by placing a large smooth stone in the middle of their feed box.—J. K., Missouri.

Protects Arms

Four-inch pieces of inner tubes slipped over the wrists will stay in place and save many scratches while cutting or shucking corn.—Mrs. J. S., Indiana.

Room for Extra Pie

When the oven is too small to accommodate three pies turn the lid of a baking powder can up side down in the back of the oven. This will raise the first pie sufficiently to permit the tin of the second one to fit beneath it.—C. L. H., Missouri.

To Keep Roosters From Fighting

To stop roosters from fighting tie them together by their feet. A heavy three-foot cord is sufficient.—Mrs. J. A. S., Illinois.

To Move Fence

When I have a barbed wire fence to move I fasten the loose end of the wire to the cylinder of the manure spreader and set the machine in gear. I can roll about 160 rods on the cylinder at one time.—N. K., Minnesota.

To Stop Hogs Fighting

When you have two bunches of strange hogs to put together in one pen you can prevent their fighting each other by smearing a little used oil on all of them with an old brush. The oil destroys the odors to the point where they are not able to tell the groups apart.—C. G., Ohio.

For Broody Hens

To break up broody hens build a coop out of laths and hang it up so as to permit air to circulate around the hens at all times. It will be only a few days until they will be ready to begin laying again.—Mrs. H. L. M., South Dakota.

Haul Calves in Bag

When we have one or two small calves to haul we use a heavy burlap bag and slip it over the calf's hind quarters first drawing it on over the front feet, and fastening around the neck, the head free. In this way calves can be hauled in an open wagon without trouble.—P. B., Indiana.

An Aid in Dehorning

To prevent excessive bleeding when cattle are dehorned tie a string tightly around the base of the horns beforehand.—J. F. D., Minnesota.

This Is Important

In laying a water pipe across a road or under pavement it is best to lay it inside a larger pipe. Then if a leak occurs later it is not necessary to take up the roadway but simply draw out the smaller pipe and repair it.—W. B., Missouri.

No-Freeze Pump

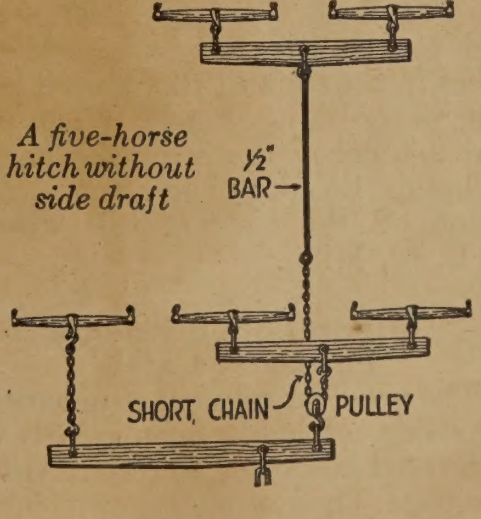
To prevent the pump from freezing in the wintertime take out the lower valve and insert a tack under it so that it cannot quite close. The water will slowly leak back into the well but the working qualities are not impaired.—J. B., Iowa.

Mixing Pigs

When it is found advisable to transfer small pigs from one sow to another, but the sow refuses to accept the strange pigs, try sprinkling both the pigs and the sow's nose with a milk disinfectant. Then the sow will not know the pigs apart.—L. E. F., Indiana.

Five-Horse Hitch

In the drawing I have shown a five-horse hitch which has worked very well for me. It completely elimi-



A five-horse hitch without side draft

nates side draft. I use a 5-foot stick for the main doubletree. A hole is bored 2½ inches from each end. Eleven inches from one hole another

hole is bored for the clevis to the plow. In the hole nearest the center hole a clevis with a pulley on it is inserted. A cable is used and doubletrees are fastened to both ends. All singletrees are 30 inches long.—H. L., Iowa.

A Twine Holder

When tying corn shocks in the fall I put the ball of twine in an old pail to which I have riveted an old binder or mowing machine section. The twine does not get tangled up, and the knife is always handy. —F. P., Iowa.

Removing Chiggers

This may sound simple but it works for us. Instead of attempting to dig out chiggers with a needle, take a little piece of adhesive tape, press over the chigger tightly, and then pull off. The chigger will stick to the tape.—Mrs. J. B. N., Kansas.

Automatic Control

A gasoline engine that uses a magneto can be shut off when the tank is full by taking almost any kind of insulated wire and running it from the engine to the tank. Fasten one end to the magneto wire and the other in the tank at the desired level the water is to reach. When the water touches the wire the engine will stop. Be sure to scrape the insulation off the ends of this wire.—L. E. L., Minn.

Mineral Supplements For Dairy Cattle

The need for mineral supplements for dairy cattle has been greatly exaggerated according to recent Michigan tests. These studies showed further that cattle are able to utilize calcium from their feed more efficiently than was formerly believed. Raw rock phosphate in the mineral proved to be very detrimental on account of the fluorine content.

Cotton Seed Meal for Steers

Feeding tests in Ohio covering a three-year period showed that steers fed a full ration of corn silage together with about 2 pounds of cottonseed meal daily and a small amount of mixed hay produced average gains of 668 pounds per acre of corn in the silo. In contrast to this, during the first year a lot of steers which were fed shelled corn together with similar amounts of cottonseed meal and hay and liberal allotments of corn stover produced 372 pounds of gain per acre of corn. The next year a check lot fed a half ration of silage together with about a half ration of shelled corn and similar amounts of cottonseed meal, hay, and stover gained 531 pounds per acre of corn fed. In the third year the check lot was given a full allowance of corn silage together with shelled corn and hay without a protein concentrate. The gains were 496 pounds per acre of corn.

Time to Cut Soy Bean Hay

Feeding tests with soybean hay for dairy cattle in Illinois indicate that the best time to cut the feed is just as the seeds are ripening. Five different cuttings were made, the first on July 31 when the beans were in full blossom, the second on August 13 when the pods were forming, the third on August 27 when the pods were filled, the fourth on September 9 when the seed was ripening, and the fifth on September 17 when the seed was ripe and the leaves were falling. The fourth cutting showed the highest yield of protein per acre tho it did not give quite as much total hay as the third cutting. The calves when fed on the fourth cutting made as high a daily gain as those on any other and more than those on the second and fifth cuttings.

Bang Disease Transmitted Through Abrasions

Recent studies in the United

States Department of Agriculture have shown that Bang disease is regularly transmitted to pregnant cows by placing the germs on the mucous membrane of the eye and on scratches of the skin. These findings indicate that the eye and skin abrasions may be important avenues of entry for the disease along with the digestive tract.

New Chemical Treatment for Seed

A new seed treatment chemical, ethyl-mercury-chloride, increased oat yields more than 12 bushels an acre and wheat yields almost 9 bushels when used for treating the seed to control diseases, according to results from tests at the Illinois Experiment Station. The results are an average of three years' investigation. The new chemical is a dust somewhat more expensive than disinfectants previously used. The cost is about 20 to 30 cents an acre for the material alone.

Disease Control of Corn

Disease control would save one-fifth of the Illinois corn crop lost annually. Sanitation, which means the removal of old corn refuse, must be combined with crop rotation, good soil management, and the development of disease-resistant strains. Seed treatment is also advised together with germination tests for vigor and freedom from disease.

Fertilizer for Corn

Fertilizer produces larger yields of corn when applied in narrow strips on each side of the seed according to all experimental reviewed evidence at the Ohio Experiment Station. A combination of hill and broadcast applications helped produce yields of 66.7 bushels per acre. Broadcast applications alone resulted in yields of 58.3 bushels, and when the fertilizer was applied in the hill the yield was 49.4 bushels.

Cultivate Alfalfa

Cultivation increased alfalfa production as much as 69.5 percent at the Hettinger substation, North Dakota. A spring tooth harrow was used and largely eliminated pepper grass. The growth of Russian thistles was encouraged, but they did not reach a size sufficient to be a serious menace.

Coccidiosis in Young Chicks

Recent Michigan tests have shown dried buttermilk to be very effective in counteracting the effects of coccidiosis in young chicks.

Barley for Feed and Malting

Because barley varieties differ sharply in quality for malting, and therefore in market price, the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station recommends that growers recognize two distinct types of barley—one for market and one for feed—and select a variety suited to the use intended for the crop.

Velvet and other varieties suitable for malting now command premiums of from 10 to 15 cents a bushel over other varieties, such as Trebi, that are unsatisfactory for malting or pearling. When prices were higher the difference amounted to 20 cents or more. In view of this discrimination, no farmer can afford to market a barley of low malting quality.

On the other hand, some of the poor malting varieties are equal in feeding value to the good malters and yield higher. Minnesota trials for several years have demonstrated that both Glabron and Trebi outyield Velvet and Improved Manchuria and hence have an advantage for the farmer who raises feed barley. Glabron has yielded 7 percent more than Manchuria, and Trebi 19 percent more. In any barley growing section similar differences will be found among the varieties adapted.

The three varieties named are of wide adaptation. Velvet and Glabron are both smooth-awned, but Glabron is low in malting quality. Trebi yields higher than Glabron, but is rough-awned and weak-strawed. Glabron is stiff-strawed and stands up well.

There has been a feeling that Trebi is inferior in feeding value to other varieties, but this has been disproved by feeding experiments at the Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota stations. The Minnesota results showed that exactly the same amounts of Trebi and Manchuria were required to produce 100 pounds gain in pigs. The pigs fed Trebi ate somewhat less per day than those on Manchuria and made correspondingly slower gains, but not enough slower to offset Trebi's larger yields which make it cost 4 to 5 cents a bushel less than other varieties.—Harold L. Harris, Minnesota.

Mixed Feed for Steer Calves

In recent Missouri tests three lots of steer calves ran with their dams on bluegrass pasture and were self-fed different grain rations in creeps until weaning time, when they were placed in separate dry lots and the same respective grain rations continued for a 196-day feeding period. The first lot received shelled corn alone. The second lot received 8 parts shelled corn and 1 part cottonseed cake. The third lot received 2 parts shelled corn and 1 part oats. Alfalfa hay, corn, and cane silage were used as roughage. The lot receiving cottonseed cake and corn made greater gains with a little less total feed consumption. The selling price was also 50 cents per 100 pounds higher than the lot receiving corn alone. The lot receiving corn and oats made about the same gain as did the lot receiving corn alone, but sold about 25 cents per 100 higher.

Manure Returned $5.21 Per Acre

During the rotation period ending in 1931, manure applied at a normal rate returned $5.21 an acre annually as an average for all types of soils in experiments conducted by the University of Illinois. It was highly important that manure accumulated during the winter be taken to the field in time for application to the crop the following spring.

Get Most Value from Manure

Manure stored from 60 to 90 days will lose from 30 to 50 percent of its fertility value, according to experimental results announced by the University of Minnesota. So long as manure remains frozen, there is no loss. Spreading it on the fields daily reduces cost of handling to the minimum, and likewise the loss of fertility. The Michigan State College found last year that the plant food in manure produced annually on the average farm would cost $205 if bought in commercial fertilizers. The college advocates the use of commercial fertilizers, but urges farmers to prevent the plant food elements in barnyard manure from going to waste.

Kill Wild Garlic

Wild garlic and wild onions have become a serious pest in many sections. Late fall plowing followed by a spring plowing and a cultivated crop such as corn or soybeans for three years in succession is the method that has proved most effective in Indiana.

High-Yielding Wilt-Resistant Flax

Redwing flax, a new high-yielding wilt-resistant variety developed at the Minnesota Experiment Station, is now being distributed to farmers. It is slightly higher yielding than Buda and matures three or four days earlier. The flowers are a very light blue.

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